

SAINT CATHERINE OF SIENA

Cardinals d'Estaing, Corsini, and Tebaldeschi, in the name of the Church, and the government and people of Rome, by which the full dominion of the city was offered to the said cardinals, as representing the Pope, in the same manner and form as had been offered to Urban V. The whole of Trastevere and the Leonine city was put into the hands of Cardinal Tebaldeschi as papal legate ; the Pope on his part undertaking to preserve and maintain the Signoria of the Bandaresi, " the society of the executors of justice and four counsellors, the crossbowmen and shieldbearers," while stipulating that the right of reforming the said society should be recognized as pertaining to him.¹ The last obstacle to the return of the Sovereign Pontiff to the seat of the Apostles was thus removed. On January 13, the fleet sailed from Corneto. A fair and prosperous voyage to Ostia raised the hopes and expectations of the Pope and his court; and, on January 16, they sailed up the Tiber to San Paolo fuori le Mura, where they were received with every demonstration of enthusiasm and exultation by the Bandaresi and the people of Rome. The next day, January 17, 1377, Gregory made his triumphal entry into the Eternal City: " Verily," writes the Bishop of Sinigaglia, " I never thought in this world to see such glory with my own eyes."

¹ Convention in Raynaldus, vii. p. 283.